

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.Letters and packages should be properly  
sealed.Rejected communications will not be re-  
turned.  
All business or news letter and telegraphic  
despatches must be addressed NEW YORK  
HERALD.

Volume XXXIV.....No. 99

## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 234th, between 9th and 10th sts.—  
ROMEO AND JULIET.WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Thirtieth street and  
Broadway.—Afternoon and evening performance.BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—THE EMERALD  
RING.MIRRO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE BURGLESQUE EX-  
TRAORDINARY OF THE FORTY THIEVES.FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street and Sixth ave-  
nue.—LA VIE PARISIENNE.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Fifth avenue and Twenty-  
fourth street.—LA CHANSON DE FORTUNIO, &c.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—  
SCHOOL.GERMAN STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.—  
HAMLET.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HUMPTY DUMPTY,  
WITH NEW FEATURES.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and  
52d street.—THE TEMPEST.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE SEVEN DWARFS;  
OR, HARKLEQUIN AND THE WORLD OF WONDER.ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th street.—GERMAN DRAMA—  
MARY STUART.WATERLEY THEATRE, 729 Broadway.—ELIZA HOLTS  
BURGLESQUE COMPANY.—IVANHOE.THEATRE COMIQUE, 34 Broadway.—COMIC SKETCHES  
AND LIVING STATUES.—PLOTTO.THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—THE HORSE  
MAJESTY, &c.MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—  
ARABIAN-NOCTURNE.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 285 Broadway.—ETHIO-  
PIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.—SING OF THE BLONDES.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th  
street.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, &c.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC  
TODDLERS, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN  
AND GYMNASIUM ENTERTAINMENT.HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S  
MINSTRELS.—THE 47 THIEVES, &c.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 413 Broadway.—  
SCIENCE AND ART.

## TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, April 9, 1869.

## TO ADVERTISERS.

All advertisements should be sent in before  
eight o'clock, P. M., to insure proper classifi-  
cation.

## THE HERALD IN BROOKLYN.

## Notice to Carriers and Newsdealers.

BROOKLYN CARRIERS AND NEWSMEN will in  
future receive their papers at the BRANCH OFFICE  
OF THE NEW YORK HERALD, No. 145 Fulton street,  
Brooklyn.ADVERTISEMENTS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS and all  
letters for the NEW YORK HERALD will be  
received as above.

## THE NEWS.

## Europe.

The cable telegrams are dated April 8.  
Reports were current yesterday in London that  
Prime Minister Serrano and Admiral Topete would  
probably resign, and that a directory was being  
formed to take control of the Spanish government.  
Objections to the new constitution are taken by  
republican members of the Cortes. The government  
has expressed its determination to allow no amend-  
ments which might have a tendency to alter the  
spirit of the constitution.The Parisian police dispersed a number of public  
gatherings yesterday and many arrests were made.  
The Austrian army is to be reduced on the score  
of economy.The Chancellor of the Exchequer yesterday pre-  
sented the annual financial budget to the British  
Parliament. The estimates for the past year were  
£73,000,000, while the receipts were only £72,500,000.  
The estimates for the present fiscal year are  
£68,500,000, and the revenue £73,000,000. The ex-  
penditure of the Abyssinian expedition is set down at  
£9,000,000, of which £4,000,000 remains unpaid. Mr.  
Lowe regarded the present mode of collecting taxes  
unsatisfactory, and proposed to collect the assessed  
taxes by means of excise licenses granted at the  
commencement of each year. The income tax to be  
collected in the same way.

## Cuba.

The Administrative Council of the Captain Gen-  
eral has declared the proposition to confiscate the  
property of all absent Cubans to be unprecedentedly  
unjust.A very formidable expedition to aid the insurgents  
is fitting out in New Orleans. General Frank P.  
Blair and General J. B. Steedman are reported to be  
among the prominent movers in the matter, and the  
steamship Cuba is to be used as a transport for the  
conveyance of the expedition.

## Congress.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Trumbull, from the  
Judiciary Committee, made a report recommending  
that the consideration of the President's Message  
relative to constitutional elections in Virginia and  
Mississippi be postponed until December. Mr. Con-  
kling reported the bill to encourage yachting, with an  
amendment extending additional privileges to yachts  
and yacht clubs. Mr. Sumner proposed to rescind  
the adjournment resolution, and stated that under  
existing laws the President had full power to submit  
the constitutions of Virginia and Mississippi to the  
people of those States without further legislation on  
the subject. At the expiration of the morning hour  
the bill to amend the act imposing taxes on distilled  
spirits and tobacco was taken up and Mr. Sprague  
made his promised speech. The House bill relative  
to Virginia, Mississippi and Texas was laid on the  
table. In the evening session the Whiskey Tax bill  
was further amended and the River and Harbor Ap-  
propriation bill was passed.In the House the President's message was referred  
to the Reconstruction Committee, which immedi-  
ately reported a bill authorizing, in accordance  
with the President's recommendations, the sub-  
mission of the constitutions of Virginia, Mississippi  
and Texas to the people, and the election of State  
officers and Congressmen. The bill was then passed  
by a vote of 124 to 24. Mr. Hoge, of S. C., and  
Mr. Sheldon, of La., were admitted to seats, their  
claims heretofore having been contested.

## The Legislature.

A message from the Governor was received in the  
Senate yesterday recommending the building of ad-  
ditional prisons. Bills were reported favorably re-  
lative to the New York Pneumatic Despatch Company;  
relative to assessments in New York; regulating the  
sale of theatre tickets; incorporating the Shipwreck  
Association; relative to the collection of shipwreck  
news in this harbor (reported for consideration), and  
several others. Bills were reported adversely for a  
new market in New York; regulating the gas com-  
panies and amending the charter of Brooklyn.  
The friends' amendment to the constitution  
was made the special order for to-day.  
A vote is to be taken next Wednesday. TheThree Tier Railroad bill, passed by the Assembly,  
was ordered to the Committee of the Whole. Sev-  
eral bills were introduced. Bills for the more effec-  
tual suppression and punishment of bribery and  
authorizing the charter election of this city at the  
same time as the general election were passed.A resolution was adopted by the Assembly making  
the bill relative to the amended State constitution the  
special order for Tuesday evening next. Several  
bills of minor importance were passed. A motion  
failed to have the Central Railroad Stock bill read  
the third time. At the evening session the bill  
legalizing the issue of the eighty per cent stock divid-  
end by the Central Railroad was passed by a vote  
of 84 to 55.

## Miscellaneous.

An awful calamity occurred in the Globe Hill  
mines, in Nevada, on Wednesday. A fire broke out  
in the Yellow Jacket mine and immediately ex-  
tended to the Kentucky and Crown Point mines.  
It is not known how many persons were  
working in them at the time, but over  
thirty dead bodies were recovered during the after-  
noon and evening. Every effort was made by those  
outside to extinguish the flames and to save human  
life. Virginia City was deserted, nearly every resi-  
dent of that place being at the scene of disaster.The Senate confirmed a large batch of nomina-  
tions yesterday, among them Edwards Pierpont  
as Attorney and James Wadsworth as Marshal of  
the Southern district of New York, Edward L.  
Plumb as Consul General at Havana, and John W.  
Douglas as Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue,  
vice Harriag.It is believed in Washington that a general change  
of officers in the Internal Revenue Bureau will be  
made, irrespective of their former political stand-  
ing. The pressure of office-seekers render new ap-  
pointments imperative.George S. Twitchell, who was to have been hanged  
in Philadelphia yesterday for the murder of Mrs. Hill,  
his mother-in-law, committed suicide in his cell on  
Wednesday night by taking arsenic. Gerald Eaton,  
who murdered Tim Heenan, was executed at one  
P. M. and met his death coolly.Horatio Seymour is in Chicago fully recovered  
from the injuries he received recently in a railroad  
accident.A young man named Thomas was found at the  
back door of his house, near the old church in Ber-  
gen square, Bergen, yesterday morning at daybreak  
badly beaten. His watch, pocketbook and shirt studs  
were missing. He remains in a very critical condi-  
tion, unable to give a collected account of the  
affair, which is one of the deepest mysteries.Rev. Mr. Marshall, a Catholic priest and pastor in  
Chicago, is charged with the forgery of the name of  
his predecessor to an express receipt for a quantity  
of wine and grapes intended for the latter gentle-  
man. A warrant is out for his arrest.The Chicago citizens are continuing their prepara-  
tions for a grand celebration of the opening of the  
Union Pacific Railroad, which they are determined  
shall eclipse all preceding celebrations of that kind.

## The City.

It is said that Captain John S. Young, the late chief  
of detectives, has commenced action against the  
Board of Police Commissioners to compel it to vac-  
ate the judgment that dismissed him from the force.Some mischievous person threw a Union tor-  
pedo into the heater in the public school No. 1, in  
North Seventh street, Williamsburg, yesterday, and  
on hearing the explosion a panic seized on the  
pupils in the building. The teachers, with great  
presence of mind, restrained them, however, and  
closed the doors against a frantic crowd of people  
who gathered in alarm outside. Policemen finally  
restored quiet, and the excitement was only abated  
after an investigation took place. Several of the  
children were badly hurt.In the United States Circuit Court yesterday  
Judge Blatchford denied the motion for a stay of  
proceedings in the case of Fisk, Jr., against the  
Union Pacific Railroad Company. In the Supreme  
Court the case was called up, and Judge Barnard  
declared that he would not be controlled by the late  
decision of Judge Blatchford annulling the proceed-  
ings in the State courts, which he looked upon as  
mere dicta. If the case was to be proceeded with he  
would continue to hear it. The further hearing of  
the case was adjourned to April 21.In the Brooklyn Court of Sessions yesterday  
Thomas McCann was sentenced to twenty years at  
Sing Sing for highway robbery.The steamship William Penn, Captain Billings, will  
leave pier No. 3 North river at two P. M. to-morrow  
for Liverpool direct.The stock market yesterday was strong and higher,  
independently of New York Central, which fluctu-  
ated between 166 and 163½. Gold was higher, clos-  
ing finally at 132½.

## Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Count D. Moksantoff, of Alaska; General Benham,  
of the United States Army, and ex-Postmaster Gen-  
eral Randall, of Washington, are at the Astor House.George H. Norman, of Newport, R. I.; Thos. Ox-  
nard, of Boston, and R. D. Hubbard, of New Haven,  
Conn., are at the Hoffman House.Congressman Oakes Ames, of Massachusetts; W.  
McDonald, of Montreal; Captain Mason and Lieuten-  
ant Edwards, of the English Army, and Commodore  
M. B. Medlicott, of the Royal Navy, are at the Hoff-  
man House.Dr. W. Buck and Captain A. L. Lippincott, of  
Philadelphia, and R. Medina, of Mexico, are at the  
Metropolitan Hotel.Major D. A. Coe, of Nevada; Henry Yates and E.  
Sherwood, of Illinois, are at the St. Charles Hotel.Captain Palmer, of Stonington; Captain J.  
McCauley, of the steamer Samaria; J. L. Little and  
Charles J. Harvey, of London, are at the New York  
Hotel.Captains C. B. Templar and N. A. Miles, of the  
United States Army, and H. Higelow, of Boston, are  
at the Brevoort House.Colonel Thomas B. Marsh, of New York, is at the  
Westminster Hotel.

## Prominent Departures.

Major B. J. Levy and Mr. Charles Johnson left  
yesterday for Washington; Judge Mackland and J. H.  
Warren, for Troy; Governor Burdick, for Rhode  
Island; G. H. Higelow, for Birmingham; J. B.  
McBowell, Dr. Henry Dr. Young and H. Burroughs,  
for Philadelphia; J. Schoenberg, for Pittsburgh. Ex-  
Collector Smythe sailed in the Deutschland for Europe.THE ENGLISH BUDGET.—The Right Hon-  
orable the Chancellor of the Exchequer sub-  
mitted the annual budget of Great Britain to  
Parliament yesterday, keeping the general ex-  
penditure of the country separate from the  
charges of the Abyssinian war. Mr. Lowe  
estimates the revenue of the year at seventy-  
three million pounds, which he hopes will  
balance a treasury deficit and clear the cost of  
the operations in Africa. The assessed taxes  
and income tax are set forth as the chief  
sources of income. Mr. Lowe proposes to re-  
peal the import duty on corn—a boon to the  
people, but bad for the home agricultural in-  
terest—and the fire insurance duties, and re-  
arrange the pressure of some minor charges,  
so that, on the whole, his plan appears well-  
intentioned at least.COUNTER REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.—The Span-  
ish revolution which deprived Queen Isabella of  
her throne appears as being rapidly over-  
whelmed by a new revolutionary agitation which  
bids fair to prevent the restoration of order  
and executive consolidation. Three public  
meetings were dispersed by armed force yes-  
terday in Madrid. Marshal Serrano and Ad-  
miral Topete are about to resign their portfo-  
lios, and the government is being concentrated  
to the form of a close directory, perhaps in  
feeble imitation of that which prevailed in  
France after her terrible political convulsion.A PLUNDER JOB ALL ROUND.—The Tax Levy.  
The sooner the Legislature administers the  
pill the better. Our taxpayers will be obliged  
to swallow it sooner or later, bitter or sug-  
ared. Therefore send it along.General Grant on Reconstruction—The Two  
Houses on the Message.The message of General Grant to the two  
houses of Congress in reference to the restora-  
tion of Virginia and Mississippi is that of a  
practical statesman, who seeks in this work to  
temper justice with kindness and conciliation  
and to reach the end desired by the shortest  
way. He proposes that the State constitution  
adopted some time ago by the convention  
elected on that subject in Virginia, and that  
the constitution in like manner adopted in  
Mississippi, but rejected by the people, shall  
be submitted to the people, with a provision for  
a separate vote on certain sections relating to  
disfranchisement, &c. By this method, even  
with the rejection of such sections, the con-  
stitution in each case will be morally certain  
of a ratification, upon which the two States  
concerned may at the next session of Congress  
be restored to their proper relations with the  
general government, and this is the argument  
of the President in support of his recommen-  
dations.The plan here proposed in regard to both  
Virginia and Mississippi is the shortest and  
most practical line of action that could be de-  
vised, and there is no good reason why it  
should not at once be adopted by both houses.  
The House of Representatives has promptly  
responded in the passage of a bill—yeas 120,  
nays 24—reported from the Reconstruction  
Committee, and providing for elections in Vir-  
ginia, Mississippi and Texas (the three outside  
States), in accordance with the President's  
message, for the purpose of ratifying the con-  
stitutions framed by the conventions in those  
States respectively. The President is author-  
ized to make his own arrangements for these  
elections, and the constitutions are to be sub-  
mitted in the lump, or in several parts, as he  
may deem most expedient. One hundred and  
twenty to twenty-four is a good endorsement  
from the House of the policy of the message,  
which may be briefly summed up as the policy  
of a general amnesty and political rehabilita-  
tion of the Southern rebel whites in considera-  
tion of a recognition by them of the equal civil  
and political rights of the blacks. We have  
this policy already practically illustrated in the  
appointment of the late distinguished rebel  
General Longstreet (white man) to a fat office  
in New Orleans, *vis-à-vis* with Monsieur  
Joubert (black man) to another fat office.In the Senate Mr. Trumbull, in pursuance  
of instructions, reported from the Com-  
mittee on the Judiciary in favor of a  
postponement of any further reconstruction  
legislation till December next. In support  
of this proposition it was contended by  
several Senators that the President in existing  
laws possessed the necessary authority to act  
according to the suggestions of his message;  
but Mr. Sumner, in view of further legislation,  
moved to rescind the joint resolution for a final  
adjournment of this session on Saturday. He  
earnestly contended that further legislation  
was urgently needed to rescue the outside  
Southern States from anarchy. His motion,  
however, was overruled; but it is probable  
that the Senate in taking up the House bill  
to-day will proceed to consider it and pass it  
before the final adjournment. For this pur-  
pose, if required, two or three days more, no  
doubt, will be consented to by the House.  
There would be no difficulty if they had in the  
Senate the short cut of the House called the  
previous question; but they have not, and so  
in the Senate a bill can be pushed through  
only by sitting out and exhausting the oppos-  
ing minority.We are glad to see that upon this question Mr.  
Brooks, of New York, has taken a democratic  
step forward. He said, in the short debate  
before the House, that in committee he had  
reluctantly consented to this bill as a choice  
of evils between the one tyrant of the White  
House over the South and the many-headed  
tyrant of Congress. This is a very  
good idea, Mr. Brooks, of doing the  
best you can under existing facts  
and circumstances, and it is a good idea,  
too, that of turning over this matter of South-  
ern reconstruction to the discretion of the  
President. We say good because, although  
his policy is not exactly the policy of Andy  
Johnson, we think it will work well upon the  
basis of the restoration of Southern white  
men's rights while enforcing Southern black  
men's rights. Thus the pressure of events  
bears down all opposing party notions and ob-  
structions, and while the democrats are com-  
pelled practically to recognize the civil and  
political equality of the "everlasting nigger" as  
a fixed fact the extreme radicals are compelled  
to recognize this other fixed fact, that even the  
late Southern rebels have certain rights which  
white men are bound to respect, and that the  
Southern carpet-baggers must prepare for the  
consequences.SUICIDE AND HANGING.—George S. Twitch-  
ell, who was to have been hanged in Phila-  
delphia yesterday for the murder of Mrs. Hill,  
was found dead in his cell before the hour of  
execution arrived, under circumstances which  
leave little doubt that he committed suicide  
by poison, conveyed to him by some one  
of the latest visitors who bade him farewell.  
Justice is thus deprived of its victim, and it is  
probable that the exact circumstances attend-  
ing the murder will never be known. Jerry  
Eaton, convicted of the murder of Timothy  
Heenan, suffered the extreme penalty of the  
law, his last words to the Sheriff being in  
assertion of his innocence. Previous to  
Eaton's being taken to the gallows Twitchell  
addressed him in words which leave no doubt  
that he was fully aware that the means of  
suicide were completely within his reach and  
effectual for the end.DONE FOR.—What's the use? Year after  
year the same effort must be repeated to  
save Broadway, and people at last may natu-  
rally doubt whether Broadway is worth it.  
Just at present the appearance is that the rail-  
road bandits are successful and that the great  
street of the metropolis has fairly been given  
over into their hands. Broadway will be  
ruined for certain purposes it now answers;  
but then for those particular purposes we must  
make another Broadway. So the evil may  
further improvement.WHY NOT TEXAS?—No good reason can be  
urged for the restoration of Virginia and Mis-  
sissippi that does not equally apply to Texas,  
and it is hard to see why Grant omits that  
State. Perhaps he wishes to keep that case  
open as a door to Mexico.Fisk, Jr., and the Union Credit Pacific  
Mobilier Company.The great battle which has lately been  
waged between "Prince Eric" and the Union  
Pacific appeared for a time to have  
reached a vanishing point. The spectators of  
the strife saw nothing but a vapor hovering  
over the field, and surmounting it, in all the  
dignity of official position, Judge Blatchford,  
who decided that all the proceedings before  
Judge Barnard were null and void. Broken  
safes, grim-looking cyclops with massive ham-  
mers, policemen, railroad speculators, com-  
pany officers, enraged stockholders, directors  
with their fingers up to their noses, Credit  
Mobilier, contractors and Congressmen were  
dimly traced in the vapor as it essayed to  
vanish in the direction of the river Styx.  
But the end is not yet. Judge Barnard de-  
clared yesterday that the decision of Judge  
Blatchford does not affect the matter at issue;  
that it was a mere dicta, and that if that de-  
cision ever had any weight in a legal point of  
view he would not be controlled by it, as he  
recognized no superior judicial authority save  
that emanating from the Court in General  
Term, the Court of Appeals of the State and  
the Supreme Court of the United States.The battle thus far, however, has had its  
good results, and has shown the necessity of a  
thorough examination into the affairs of the  
Union Pacific Railroad. The government  
should take prompt action in the matter before  
the country is defrauded of its entire direct  
interest in the road. In one sense Fisk, Jr.,  
made his point. He has shown that he is a  
stockholder of the company, and, from the  
evidence given before Judge Barnard, proves  
the company to be a gigantic fraud. On the  
other hand, he has opened the door to nume-  
rous suits at law, tiresome and disgusting to  
all except those whose pockets are filled by  
the contending parties. But in its present  
phase this railroad war begins to look like a  
very large "corner," a Wall street campaign  
against a huge corporation whose corruptions  
have opened the door to attack from any  
speculators bold enough to make the venture.The Union Pacific Company was originally  
organized by some needy adventurers who  
found it necessary to entice some respectable  
merchants and capitalists into the ring to give  
it character; but they took good care to let  
no one in who could interfere with their  
management or control the enterprise. They  
wanted names and they got them. This was  
a nucleus for Wall street, for Congressional  
action and for public faith. The railway  
mountebanks have played upon this three-  
stringed instrument, and have delighted the  
country with the variety of tunes at their com-  
mand. The Credit Mobilier, however, was a  
variation that the common people could not  
comprehend, and, therefore, we have had to  
explain it lately. Now, with all the dances,  
anvil choruses and regulements, we come to  
what may be a shifting of the scenes to make  
room for *opéra bouffe* on a grand scale. All  
this great railroad war may be a feint,  
caused by a combination of the Pacific Railroad  
adventurers, with Fisk, Jr., to get the staid old  
merchants out of the company. Disgusted  
with the *exposé* made by the late legal on-  
slaught, and the consequent handling of their  
mercantile credit without gloves, they may  
naturally wish to retire from such bad society,  
and, once more asking pardon for discovered  
sin, pocket the immense gains of the past five  
years and consecrate the rest of their virtuous  
days to the support of the Gospel and the send-  
ing of missionaries to the South Sea Islands.  
This would be a very appropriate expenditure  
of the dividends declared from the financial  
fleeing of Uncle Sam. Honorably retiring  
from the Pacific arena, Fisk, Jr., may then  
step in, join the Erie road to the great through  
route to the Pacific Ocean, and in this way  
connect New York with San Francisco. An  
unbroken management under the honest ad-  
ministration of the present governing element  
would then give to the country the full mea-  
sure of its great hopes with reference to an  
iron road across the Continent. Erie, as we  
stated some time since, looks to a contin-  
uous line to San Francisco. It would be  
difficult to accomplish its aims in a direct  
manner, owing to the great opposition which  
exists on the part of competing roads. It will  
not be strange, therefore, if the sequel to the  
great railway war now raging proves that it is  
all a part of a well-digested plan on the part  
of the contestants for the purpose we have  
stated.FATAL MINING DISASTER.—One of the most  
lamentably fatal mining casualties which has  
ever occurred in the territory of the United  
States, by which the lives of thirty-six men  
were sacrificed, took place by fire yesterday  
morning in the Nevada gold mines. Our tele-  
graphic advices from San Francisco detail the  
consequences of this calamity fully. They do  
not attempt a conjecture as to the cause. Did  
the companies working the mines have them  
under a proper inspectorship? Were the  
miners furnished with safety lamps? Was  
any system of ventilation maintained? If  
these requisites were neglected who is answer-  
able for the lives of the thirty-six men and the  
relief of their widows and orphans?THE SCHOOL MONEY.—Boese's resignation  
is the first fact we have seen justifying sus-  
picion that he has listened to the ring men  
and entered into their game. We believe the  
fight began in an effort to secure his place for  
some one else. Unable to vote Boese down  
in the Board, the ring went to the Legislature  
to get the Board so reconstructed that Boese's  
place should be at their disposal, giving out  
an intimation that if they could have the place  
on any other terms they would give over their  
efforts in the Legislature. Now they get the  
place on these other terms by Boese's retire-  
ment—that is, through Boese's assent. He  
would, then, rather accept their terms than a  
new law.TWO MILLIONS FOR PEACE WITH THE IN-  
DIANS.—"Let us have peace with the Indians."  
In the House of Representatives on Tuesday  
the amendment placing at the disposal of the  
President two million dollars to preserve peace  
with the Indians was agreed to. The sum in  
question is but a bagatelle in comparison with  
the incalculable expense already incurred by  
the United States government in Indian wars.  
In the hands of President Grant these two  
millions, we may feel confident, will not be  
wasted in providing blankets, rum, rifles and  
ammunition to enable the Indians to prolong,  
to the advantage of Indian agents and traders,the wearisome and costly controversy between  
barbarism and civilization. Whether the fol-  
lowers of William Penn or the soldiers of Phil-  
Sheridan, Quaker guns or Springfield breech-  
loaders, shall be entrusted with the task of  
effectually terminating our Indian troubles,  
we may now hope that it will at length be ac-  
complished.The Approaching Termination of the Para-  
guayan War.The news from Rio Janeiro states that a  
commission is en route for Paraguay with  
propositions for the termination of the war.  
The main features of the proposed treaty are  
the independence of Paraguay, free river naviga-  
tion and the renunciation of the Paraguayan  
claims to a portion of the Gran Chaco and  
Matto Grosso. The Gran Chaco bounds Para-  
guay on the west and is a vast desert and dis-  
puted territory between the Argentine Republic,  
Bolivia and Paraguay. Matto Grosso, a Bra-  
zilian province, is only in dispute with refer-  
ence to its southern boundary line. Brazil  
claims the line of the Apa and Paraguay  
claims the line of the Rio Blanco and Ybi-  
neima—a strip which includes over twenty  
thousand square miles, or nearly one-third of  
the Paraguayan territory, as hitherto con-  
ceded by all the best maps.Thus the allies terminate their great struggle.  
To this inglorious end comes the famous secret  
treaty of May 1, 1865; and thus the views we  
have always held—that the objects of the war  
as expressed in that treaty would never be  
accomplished—are confirmed. It has been our  
delight occasionally to flaunt this civil-  
ized treaty in the face of this century; for it  
bears the impress of European monarchical  
manufacture—a curious infringement upon the  
treaty for Mexican intervention by England,  
France and Spain. No danger, however, of a  
suit for damages; for the letters patent are  
royal and monarchical, and the Paraguayan  
war is waged in that interest.To quote the words of Mr. E. A. Hopkins, a  
celebrated American pioneer, whose single  
efforts have carried with them much of the  
destiny of La Plata valley, "The Rio de la  
Plata has been the focus of European intrigue  
since 1807, and systematic effort has been  
made to subject these countries to monarchical  
influences." How true this is may be proven  
by the fact that after the date of their inde-  
pendence, first the Brazilians reclaimed the  
right to rule, then Napoleon wanted Joseph  
to be King of Spanish America. The empire  
overthrown, France again offered to support  
the Duke d'Orleans, Prince de Lucel, and even  
Don Francisco de Paula, brother of Ferdinand  
VII., in an imperial effort. Upon the failure of  
the Whitlock English expedition against Buenos  
Ayres England intrigued with the King of  
Portugal, then resident in Brazil, to create an  
independent throne for Dona Carlota Joaquina  
or for her cousin Don Carlos. This lady of  
the Spanish Bourbons was first the wife of the  
Prince Regent, and afterwards of the Infant  
Don Pedro of Braganza. The Brazilian Court  
entered heartily into the scheme. The whole  
of the Portuguese and Brazilian troubles with  
Uruguay, which have finally culminated in the  
Paraguayan war, began through these compli-  
cations. It is too long a story to trace the  
constant intrigues of England, which have been a  
fruitful source of troubles on the Plata river  
from that date to the present. It may be  
stated, however, that British influence has  
never been exercised there except for the pro-  
motion of British interests. For a long time  
the Plata valley was the scene of warlike and  
diplomatic efforts on the part of England and  
France for commercial supremacy, and even  
to-day the commercial struggle continues,  
although in a more peaceable manner.The little republic of Uruguay was long  
since completely prostrate. It has been the  
battle ground, first of Portugal and Spain, in  
their early contests in the New World, and then  
of France, England, Brazil and the Argentine  
Republic in their ambitious territorial, com-  
mercial and monarchical struggles for the pos-  
session of a valley in no way inferior to the  
great basin of the Mississippi. Paraguay, feel-  
ing that her turn for the same process of emascu-  
lation that has swept over Uruguay was threat-  
ened, battled boldly against it. Enity or nonen-  
ity appears to be her war cry, and she does  
well. She may be all that spiritual, mental and  
physical enslavement can make of a naturally  
docile and obedient people; she may be gov-  
erned by as bloody a despot as ever dis-  
covered even the pages of Argentine or Banda  
Oriental history; but she defends a glorious  
principle, which, however well it may be ap-  
plied in Europe, as in the case of Poland, is  
foreign to this Continent. That principle is,  
no nation or combination of nations have a  
right to dictate to any people what shall be  
their form of government. Europe tried such  
dictation in Mexico and signally failed through  
the interference of the United States. A simi-  
lar attempt at dictation is being tried in South  
America, and hitherto, to our shame, we have  
quietly seen it progress in the interests of  
Brazilian and European imperialism.But while negotiations for peace are  
pending the Paraguayan despot makes  
bold front and holds the Brazilian forces  
closely packed upon the sands around his  
desolated and sacked capital. The Brazilian  
field marshal has retreated to Rio Janeiro  
in disgust. The leader of the Argentine troops  
has quitted his command and gone to Buenos  
Ayres. The allied army is dispirited with the  
loss of half its number in the late campaign;  
the cholera is in their midst; their countrymen  
in Brazil and the Argentine Republic are  
fleeing to the interior to escape a merciless  
consecration; discontent and recriminations  
are met on all sides; the army threatens to  
disband, that the common soldiers may follow  
the commanders who have deserted their  
posts. In addition Lopez is at the head of five  
thousand men, and, well fortified, awaits an  
allied advance towards the interior; waits for  
them to leave the cover of their iron-clads;  
waits for them to fulfil article six of the allied  
treaty, which says that "the allies solemnly  
agree not to lay down their arms except by  
common consent and until they overthrow  
the actual government of Paraguay."DURANCE VILER THAN USUAL.—Freedom is  
the cheapest thing we have in this town, and  
therefore we would suggest to the people who  
have just caught that Spring Valley murderer  
that they had better not let him get into the  
Sheriff's office. He can buy his freedom there  
for the pawa ticket of the murdered man's  
watch.FOREIGN POLICY AND PEACE.—The govern-  
ment will grant Mr. Casanova. It has in-  
structed Admiral Hoff to keep an eye on that  
case, and this, of course, is all right. What  
more does anybody want? No matter that the  
man is in prison and suffering outrage and  
tyranny. It is all right. The government  
feels very easy about it. True, it takes a  
more active interest in some other things—  
guarding Spanish territory, for instance, and  
doing the small chores of creation generally.  
All our monitors can be put on duty to protect  
Spain in her soil, and it would be too much,  
perhaps, to require that Spain should do instant  
justice to us. Let her take her time. Casanova  
can wait. If he cannot, so much the worse for  
Casanova.GRANT'S PLAN.—The proverb has always  
urged us to give a rogue rope enough and so  
save the hangman trouble, and to set beggars  
on horseback and thus get them out of the  
country